The Indiana State Sentinel.

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DENOUNCING THE TARIFF.

SATURDAY'S GREAT REFORM MEETING

A Great Crowd Turns Out to Hear the Speeches of Gov. Gray and Senator Voorhees—A Strong Letter—All For Tariff Reform.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—An immense gathering assembled yesterday to welcome Senator Voorhees and ex-Gov. Gray, and hear them discuss the tariff question. Under the excitement of the late campaign but few meetings in this county were better attended, and perhaps none furnished so many attentive listeners or more able addresses. The effects of Senator Voorhees' recent illness were plainly visible as he began speaking, but his strength seemed to increase and his voice grew stronger as he graphically portrayed the ruinous effects of the high tariff. It was a masterly effort. He showed the utter failure of the republican administration to redeem a single pledge made during the last campaign. Gov. Gray followed in a brief but terse address, showing that the tariff is a tax retained and manipulated by the republican party ostensibly for the protection of labor, but really to enrich the manufacturer. The Hon. John G. Shanklin of the Evansville *Courier* was on the stage, and at the conclusion of Gov. Gray's remarks responded to the urgent calls of the audience, showing how Harrison had told the laborers in general and the Clay county miners in particular that they would be benefited by restoring the republican party to power, and not a single promise had been kept. These speeches were as bread cast upon the waters, which shall return many days hence. Congressman Jason Brown, chairman of the meeting, introduced the speakers with timely remarks. The Lexington and Scottsburgh bands furnished music for the occasion. It was a meeting composed of people from Scott, Clark, Jefferson, Jennings and Jackson counties.

THE STATE LEAGUE

A Letter From the President, Mr. Edgar A. Brown.

The following letter was read at the meeting and responded to quite liberally:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 20, 1889.

John H. Shea, President Scott County Tariff Reform League, Scottsburgh, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—When you invited me, as the president of the Indiana tariff reform league, to be present at your picnic, I gladly accepted the invitation, and asked that you so arrange the program that I could have an opportunity to present to your people the object of the state league, the work it has already done, and what we hope to do and will do if we are sustained by the people, in whose behalf we are organized.

It will be impossible for me, owing to unexpected professional duties, to be present, and I ask you to read this letter, which will present our case.

The question before the people of this country is not, will we throw off this burden of excessive and unnecessary taxation which is plundering the masses of the fruits of their toil, for the benefit of the favored few, but it rather is, can we free ourselves from a system of taxation, inaugurated to raise revenue to prosecute a war to maintain the integrity of our Union, but kept up now to maintain castles in Scotland for our protected nabobs. History does not tell us of a war for which so much treasure was required. The people who were taxed at the breaking out of the conflict, only for the expenses of our government, economically administered, gladly submitted to an exorbitant tax to furnish the the government with sinews of war. To-day, however, after twenty-four years of profound peace, we find the government at Washington (an administration put in power by the organized greed and selfishness of the country) actually proposing to raise instead of lower these oppressive war taxes. The question then is not will we, the people, free ourselves, but can we?

There is only one way to do this. We must educate ourselves concerning our rights on this question, and must organize to meet the most wily foe who ever offered battle.

They point to our restored Union and say protection did all this. They call attention to the natural development of our vast resources and tell us we owe it all to high taxes. They tell you farmers that you are all prosperous and that you owe your prosperity to a ready home market at a high price, and that protection gave you this wonderful home market. They compare your condition in this sparsely settled new country with that of the poorest peasant in old crowded Europe and tell you that all the difference is due to protection. These are only a few of the falsehoods they resort to. They do not tell you, however, that protection has driven our flag from the ocean, that their grand institution has taken from the many and given to the few until the rapid growth of millionaires and paupers has become phenomenal. They do not tell you farmers that you have bought in a highly protected market and sold in the open market of the world, until farming, which ought to make good return on the money invested, is poorest paid of all the industries; that under this magnificent system a large portion of the finest farming land in the Mississippi valley is plastered with mortgages given to secure loans made from residents of bleak and sterile New England. You are borrowing back the money the government has compelled you to donate in the form of a tax to these favored classes, and if you do not keep your interest paid, you will have to surrender your farms to them and become their tenants.

I refer to these facts to show how you are interested in the work of tariff reform.

Our league is established to organize this state, and we propose to keep at it till every precinct has an organization through which the head office at Indianapolis can work and reach the people.

Fifty-two counties have been organized. We wish to organize the residue as soon as possible. Each county will then, during the fall and winter, organize its several precincts, all organizations will be enrolled in the books of the secretary, and, through these precinct leagues, we can do our work. A small army, well organized and equipped, can put to route a vast army with no discipline. That accounts for the success of high taxes. They have paid agents at work all the time quietly organizing for monopoly. They have the sinews of war in abundance. The politicians who espouse their cause fry enough fat out of them to keep the work in hand.

We must meet organization with organization. We have to pay our secretary, who devotes his whole time to this work, a living for himself and family. We have met all expenses, but have collected so far from the cities. We want to give you farmers some chance to help. We have enlisted till 1892, and if you will help to keep our secretary in the field we will promise that he will not insist on a service pension or a rerating.

You who can give $5 do so when the hat is passed. If you can't give us $5, give us $3, or $1, or 50 cents. Senator Voorhees sent us $50. You can see that he believes in us. The money which is collected will be sent to our treasurer, John P. Frenzel, president of Merchants' national bank, Indianapolis, and can only be drawn out on order of our executive committee. We trust you will look upon it as a privilege and help us in our work. Very truly yours, EDGAR A. BROWN.

GOV. GRAY'S SPEECH.

A Masterly Arraignment of the Iniquitous Spoliation System.

Gov. Gray spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—The assembling of such a large concourse of citizens here on this occasion, at a time when no political campaign is being waged, at a time when no election is pending, at a time when I know that the people of Indiana prefer political quietude, is an evidence that you, my countrymen, do not regard the present as a time, though it be an off year, that justifies inattention to public questions which deeply concern your welfare. It is no wonder that the people are aroused when it is apparent that extravagance is again to mark the administration of national affairs. It is no wonder that the people are aroused when it is evident that the land grabbers and subsidized corporations are again in favor with the government. It is no wonder that the people are aroused when they see for the first time in many years a rapid increase of the national debt. It is no wonder that the people are aroused when the president boldly informs them that he is in favor of reviving the old republican policy of subsidizing corporations.

It seems to me that it takes a good deal of assurance to proclaim such a policy in the light of the past history of republican subsidization of railroad corporations with the people's lands and the nation's bonds. Let us revive our commerce by reforming the tariff that destroyed it—and then there will exist no necessity to subsidize mail steamship corporations with the people's money.

I do not believe that there is a citizen in Indiana to-day, whatever his political proclivities may be, who does not believe and feel and would say if he were to give an honest and unprejudiced expression to his thoughts, that the best interests of the country were not conserved by the election of Harrison and the return of the republican party to power. Ask yourselves, my fellow-citizens, in the quiet of your own homes, what it was that the democratic administration under Grover Cleveland did during its administration of the government that did not meet your approval and see if you can find an answer that in your honest judgment justifies the result of the last election. I feel that I can say without the fear of contradiction that the people did not vote to discontinue the democratic administration under Cleveland because it was the first administration to recover back to the people millions upon millions of acres of the public lands that had been given to railroad corporations by republican administrations.

Nor because it was the first administration since the close of the war to exercise care and control over the public domain, protecting the rights of the people thereto.

Nor because it was the first administration to oppose alien acquirements of our public lands.

Nor because it was the first administration since the close of the war to begin the rebuilding of the navy.

Nor because it was the first administration since the close of the war to recognize that a public office is a public trust. And that this is a government of the people and for the people, and should be administered in the interest of the people and the whole people, and not in the interest of special classes, and, therefore, sought to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation, believing unnecessary taxation to be unjust taxation.

No, my countrymen, the democratic administration under Cleveland was not condemned at the ballot-box on account of any fair and honest objection that could be found against it. The defeat of the democratic party and tariff reform was encompassed by debauching the elective franchise and by gross misrepresentations in relation to the tariff and by promise of good times if tariff reform was defeated and the republican protection policy continued by the election of Harrison—promises and misrepresentations that have already turned to ashes upon the lips of those who made them, and will yet, like sour grapes, set their teeth on edge and cause the people to rise up in 1892 and hurl the republican party from power. You were told, my fellow-citizens, during the last campaign by every republican speaker from Harrison down that if you would elect Harrison and thereby return the republican party to power, that the country would then understand that the present war tariff would not be disturbed and that as soon as the country was assured that the blessings of our monopolistic protective system of high taxation, which has made millionaires by the thousand and poor men by the millions, would be continued; that the business of the country would immediately revive; that the idle manufactories would again be in motion; that the furnaces would vomit forth their fire and smoke by day and by night, that their activity would be so great as to make the iron pigs fairly squeal with joy; that the mines would be worked as never before, giving ample employment to the miner at remunerative wages; that all the arteries of trade would pulsate with new life, and, above all, and better than all, would be the Harrisonian home market that would be established by his election and the undisturbed continuance of the war tariff; a home market that would consume all the products of the American farmer at much higher prices than could be obtained abroad. And so solicitous was Harrison for the people's welfare and so fearful that they might by neglect or inattention fail to understand and be informed as to the great benefit that would accrue to their various interests and occupations by the establishment of the great home market which would surely spring up on his elevation to the presidency, that he procured the people to be brought before him at university park in the city of Indianapolis, the great Mecca of the republican protection monopolist during the campaign. The people were requested to come in delegations, each delegation representing its own particular interest and occupation, that he might fully explain to each the blessings of the monopoly war tariff and the great home market that was soon to come. One day was set apart for the farmer, another for the laboring people, another for the railroad men, another for the commercial travelers and a special day for the miners. The people came and they were told in eloquent language of the great benefits that would accrue to them and their occupation if they would return the republican party to power and thereby continue the monopoly war tariff.

Election day came; Harrison got the presidency and $50,000 a year, and every monopolist in the country shouted with joy; but what did the people get? As soon as Harrison was inaugurated Carnegie and other monopolists notified their workmen that their wages would be reduced 20 per cent., and the very miners of Clay county, who came to hear Harrison at University park, were notified of a reduction on their already starving wages of only $5.75 per week. The price of the farmer's product has gone down and he has not been able to find the home market that Harrison promised him. The commercial travelers have experienced the dullest season that they have known in a dozen years. The manufactories are failing all over the country, and a million of laboring people are out of employment, and fully 50,000 families suffering for the necessaries of life. Up to this time the arteries of trade have not pulsated with new life, instilled into them by the defeat of tariff reform, but at last the people are awakening to a realizing sense of the situation. They are beginning to understand the true workings of the war tariff and how it affects the industrial masses, and cannot longer be deceived. The tariff monopolists have exhausted their vocabulary of deceptive pleas. It will take something more in the future than the promise of a Harrisonian home market—something more than high-sounding words and glittering generalities, portraying the blessings of high taxes—to uphold a system of taxation that gluts the market with the products of protected monopolies, creates and protects combines and trusts to such an extent as to enable them to control the markets and fix their own prices for their commodities, which, in many instances, they sell at lower prices in foreign markets than they do to the people at home. And that is precisely the kind of a home market that the present tariff has established for the people of this country a home market for the sale of the products of protected monopolies at fixed prices, while the price of the farmer's product is fixed by the market at Liverpool in competition with the whole world. We exported during the last fiscal year $127,191,687 worth of breadstuffs, which included 65,789,261 bushels of wheat. These exports, my farmer friends, fixed the price of your grain. When wheat goes up in price in Liverpool, it goes up in price in New York, in Indianapolis and in every city and town in the country. When the price goes down in Liverpool, it goes down in New York, in Indianapolis and in every city and town in the United States. No person is taxed to increase the prices of the farmer's product. The farmer has to take such prices as the markets of the world give him, but the price of everything that the farmer uses, his farming implements, his household goods, and everything he wears, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, is enhanced in price by the tariff, but does not enhance the price of a single article that the farmer produces for sale. The injustice of the present war tariff toward the farming interest is made apparent by the government statistics, which show that prior to its enactment over half the nation's wealth was in the hands of the farmers, while to-day they do not own one-sixth of the wealth of the country. And when we consider that man derives his sustenance from the tillage of the soil; that without its cultivation he could not exist; that the prosperity of every business and occupation in the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmer, not only justice but the welfare of all classes demands that the burden placed on the agricultural classes by the war tariff should be removed. Neither will the scarecrow of free trade, set up by the protectionist, any longer deceive the people. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. It means a just and equitable system of taxation, reduced in amount to the requirements and necessities of the government. Such a system of taxation would be protection, for the reason that it would be just to all classes.

But the present tariff that taxes common pine lumber, that is used in the construction of humble homes, $2 per thousand feet, and does not tax satin-wood, rosewood and other fine woods imported and used in decorating the homes of the rich; that taxes common window glass, 66 per cent.; tinware, 45 per cent.; knives and forks, 50 per cent.; common dress goods, 52 per cent.; clothing, 56 per cent.; furniture, 35 per cent.; carpets, 47 per cent.; flannel, 69 per cent.; knit goods, 61 per cent.; sugar, 79 per cent.; rice, 112 per cent., and the wagon and farming implements of the farmer, and does not tax the income on the securities of corporations, nor the income of the rich; that taxes those who are the least able to pay taxes and does not tax those who are the most able to pay; that taxes the poverty of the country and not its wealth, thereby protecting capital and oppressing labor, is not entitled to the name of protection and can not long exist before the scrutiny of a just and enlightened public opinion.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since the close of the war and yet it is insisted that the present war tariff, which was enacted during the war under the pretense of raising revenue to help defray the greatest war expenditure which the world ever witnessed, shall be continued indefinitely. No person in or out of congress pretended at the time of its enactment that it was for any other purpose than to raise revenue, and all agreed that it was intended only as a temporary measure, which is so expressed in the title of the acts, and had not the war come upon us, no political party or politician would have dared to propose such an increase of the tariff. There was great hurry after the close of the war to relieve the corporations and incomes of the rich of all war taxes and it was done. Now, my countrymen, do you not think that it is about time that the farmers and laboring people were being relieved of at least a portion of the same war tax? You will remember, my countrymen, that during the last campaign, when the tatiff reformers advocated a reduction of the average tax from 47 to 42 per cent., (a reduction of only 5 per cent.,) what a torrent of opposition was aroused by the protectionists all over the country, and they poured their money out like water to carry the election and defeat the reduction. The protectionist and monopolist tell you, my farmer friends, that this war tax is a good thing for you and a good thing for the business of the country. Then why not put the tax back again on the corporations and incomes of the rich?

They tell you that high taxes are a good thing for you but not for corporations and the wealth of the country. The truth of history is that protectionists took advantage of the excitement of the war times and the exigencies of the war to procure the enactment of a tariff that would enrich them at the expense of the people. Its enactment was not dictated by patriotic impulses, but by avarice. Had the motive for its enactment been solely to raise revenue to support the government during the war, a much lower tariff would have been adopted. The present tariff was enacted to prevent competition and not to raise revenue, as the rate of duty fixed by the tariff that existed prior to the war would have produced more revenue during the war, and the revenue would have gone into the treasury. The difference between a democratic tariff for revenue and a republican monopoly tariff for protection is, that under a democratic tariff for revenue the tax is levied and collected at the custom-house and paid into the treasury, while under the present republican monopoly tariff the principal part of the tax is levied and collected at the shops and storehouses of the monopolists and goes into their pockets. A democratic tariff for revenue is a tariff to support the government. A republican protective tariff is a tariff to support and build up private interests. Every citizen should be willing to be taxed to support the government. No citizen should be willing to be taxed to support private interests to build up private fortunes. The people have been taxed ever since the war to protect and support private interests, and the result of such a system has been to rapidly aggregate the wealth of the country in the hands of the few. Prior to the enactment of the present war tariff, there were not twenty men in the United States who could be called millionaires, and only one man worth over two millions, and he had accumulated his fortune without the aid of protective legislation.

Now it is alleged by learned economists, who have taken great pains to collect statistics in relation to the wealth of the country, that there are over twenty-five thousand individuals in the country worth over a million of dollars each, and some of them worth as much as two hundred millions, and that these 25,000 individuals own over half of the private wealth of the nation. Estimating our present population at only 60,000,000, one-twenty-four-hundredth of the population own half of the private wealth of the whole country.

Now let us contrast the present distribution of wealth with that which existed up to the time of the enactment of the present war tariff. Our present form of government may be said to have commenced when the constitution went into force, or when the first president was inaugurated, April 30, 1789, and from that date to the enactment of the present war tariff was seventy-five years—three quarters of a century. During all that time there were not twenty individuals in the country worth over a million of dollars each, the wealth of the country being diffused among the people. During the past twenty-five years—one fourth of a century—under the present war tariff, there have been created millionaires by the thousands, the wealth of the country has been concentrated in the hands of the few, monopolies, combines and trusts have been built up, which control the markets and dictate the wages of labor.

This rapid accumulation of great wealth by the few, through special privileges granted by the government, has created an inordinate desire for riches. It is rapidly taking possession of the public mind and threatens to become the ruling passion of the nation. All history shows that when avarice becomes the ruling passion of a nation, its days of usefulness to mankind are numbered. Daniel Webster said in one of his great speeches that "liberty cannot long endure in any country when the tendency of legislation is to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few."

The question of tariff reform should receive the immediate and continued attention of the people. Neither party ties nor religious creed should prevent the people from giving it that serious consideration that its importance demands. The present tariff should not be allowed to exist until the reaction against it may become so violent as to demand legislation that will embarrass capital. Capital should not be wrongfully assailed nor unjustly legislated against, but capital can take care of itself without special legislation in its favor. It is the masses of the people—the poor—who need the fostering care of the government.

Abraham Lincoln said in one of his messages to congress: "There is one point to which I ask attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with if not above labor in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they already possess and which, when surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of their liberty shall be lost." Again he says: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and never could have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is much the superior and deserves much the higher consideration."

The republican party of to-day is as radically wrong, and its position as indefensible on the question of taxation as was that of the pro-slavery advocate during the days of slavery. The pro-slavery advocate contended that slavery was the normal condition of society, and that it was right for capitalists to own slaves and to appropriate the fruits of the slaves' toil to his own use.

The republican party of to-day contends that it is right to tax the laboring and producing classes for the benefit of capital. In other words, that it is right to tax one man for the benefit of another man. The principle in each case is the same; both are founded in injustice and oppression, and the people will ere long bury by their ballots the present system of unjust and oppressive taxation as deep as they buried the oppression of human slavery.

Will print Senator Voorhees' speech next week.—ED. SENTINEL.

INHUMAN WORK OF A MOB.

TWO INNOCENT PERSONS TORTURED.

The Details of the Mob Trial Under Lynch Law of Alonzo Edwards And His Wife Reveal a Most Revolting Story —The Missing Child Found.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23.—A special to the *Times* from Eldorado, Kas., says the details of the mob trial under lynch law of Alonzo Edwards and his wife, Mary, at Rosalia, Kas., are of the most revolting character and reveal a story of inhuman treatment seldom met with even in the administration of border justice.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Henry Bloomer and wife were engaged as farm hands on the farm of George Dudley, ten miles from Rosalia. Last Tuesday Mrs. Edwards was left in charge of the house while the rest of the farm hands were sent to the fields to work. To her was intrusted the three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer. When the party returned to the house for supper in the evening the child was missing. Search was instituted and no trace of the child could be found. The nearest neighbors were summoned to join in the search and all night they tramped over the fields. Mrs. Bloomer was active in the search and when the morning came and no trace of the child had been found, she fell exhausted in the field and had to be carried to the house. Not until to-day did she recover sufficiently to rise from her bed and only then when the good news was brought to her that her child had been found alive and well. All day Wednesday and Thursday the search was kept up and still no trace of the child was found. By this time the whole county had been aroused, and fully 1,000 men, women and children had joined the party. Thursday night the crowd was organized in a definite manner and placed four feet apart and the whole country was then tramped over for fully two miles in every direction.

During all this time Mrs. and Mr. Edwards displayed an indifference to the child's fate that aroused suspicion, and they were questioned closely, and as their answers seemed to be indefinite to the excited people, they were taken in charge by the mob and arrested under lynch law. The mob divided itself into two parties—one took charge of Mr. Edwards and the other was given the wife. Mrs. Edwards is a large woman of emotional character, and when commanded to confess the crime under penalty of being hanged if she did not, she finally said she had killed the missing child. She had thrown a stick of firewood, she said, at a rat in the kitchen and had hit the child by mistake, killing it instantly, and had thrown the body in the creek. She was told to lead the party to the place where the body had been thrown. She went to a place about half a mile from the house and indicated it as the right place.

The creek was dragged but Mrs. Edwards' statement could not be verified. She was taken to the nearest tree and a rope placed around her neck. She was told the fate that awaited her if she did not tell where the body of the dead child was to be found. She repeated her former statement. Then she was given an opportunity to offer prayer and was then drawn up from the ground. She was allowed to remain suspended in the air for a minute until her face became black from impending strangulation. She was then lowered to the ground in an unconscious condition. When she recovered sufficiently to speak, she was asked if she was ready to tell the truth. "If you are not," the leader said, "you will be hanged the next time until you are dead, and your husband will be burned at the stake."

The poor woman was actually too badly frightened to speak, and, assuming her silence to be voluntary, the mob again fastened the rope about her neck, and she was again suspended in the air. This time she was permitted to remain longer, and when cut down she was more dead than alive. The mob was about to hang her a third time when Bloomer, the father of the missing child, interfered and persuaded the mob to desist, only, however, because if Mrs. Edwards' life should be taken the body of the child could not be found. Mrs. Edwards was then taken to the house and placed in charge of a guard.

In the maantime that part of the mob which had Edwards in charge had attempted to extort a confession from him. He protested his innocence. He, too, was hanged from a limb of a tree and cut down. Still he maintained that he was innocent. Again he was strung up and again cut down. He could not be made to confess.

Friday night the prisoners were placed in the jail here. From that time until this morning a mob varying in numbers from 500 to 1,500 has continually surrounded the jail clamoring for the lives of the accused. The sheriff barricaded the doors and arming himself and jailers, kept the mob at bay. Early this morning the missing child was found alive and well, sitting on the door-step of a farmer's house near Rosalia. Where it had been all the time is a mystery. It is too young to speak plainly and can give no account of itself. It is supposed that it was kidnaped and returned when it was found what excitement its disappearance was causing.

When the news of the finding of the child was brought to the city the mob could not be made to believe its truth until the child itself was produced and was recognized by its mother as her own. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were then released. They are still suffering from the effects of their harsh treatment. The marks of the rope where it had cut into their necks are plainly visible, and indicate that their suffering must have been great. An attempt will be made to prosecute the leaders of the mob.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A Crushing Defeat To the Boulangists Shown By the Returns.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Paris correpondent of the *Times* says the elections in France yesterday resulted in a crushing defeat to the Boulangists, who returned only twenty-one members and whose entire representation in the new chamber after the reballoting will not exceed thirty-six members. The conservatives elected 131 members and will get thirty more. The republicans returned 218 and will secure over 100 more, making their total strength in the chamber between 325 and 360, against 220 or 223 representing the whole reactionary Boulangist coalition. The success of the republicans and the defeat of the monarchy and Cæsarism is a happy fact. The result of the election puts an end to the Boulangist-monarchist conspiracy.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Returns from 560 electoral districts show that 244 republicans have been elected and 159 members of the opposition. Among the republicans elected there are sixteen moderates and fifty-seven radicals. The opposition members elected include eighty-six royalists, fifty-one Bonapartists, and twenty-two Boulangists. Reballots will be necessary in 177 divisions. It is expected that 135 of these will return republicans. The republicans will probably also win the seats for the colonies. The new chamber will probably consist of 369 republicans and 201 members of the opposition.

The Boulangists claim the general is elected from Mont Martre. They say that the rejection of Boulangists votes at some of the polling stations was illegal.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Wilkie Collins, the novelist, who has been seriously ill for some time, died to-day.

Drove Over a Bank.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 23.—A party of thirty young people went out into the country yesterday in a band-wagon for a Sunday picnic. On their return, the driver, being under the influence of liquor, drove over a bank, throwing horses, wagon and party over a precipice forty feet in hight. All were badly injured, but Patrick Flaherty of Springfield and James Neyland of Erie were so badly crushed internally that they cannot live. The others received painful contusions and cuts, but no broken bones. The driver, James Lewis, is seriously injured.

On Chickamauga's Field.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The grand barbecue and permanent organization of Chickamauga memorial association took place to-day at Crawfish Springs, on the edge of the famous battle-field. Fully 25,000 people were on the ground. Gov. John B. Gordon of Georgia made the welcoming address. Gen. W. S. Rosecranz responded. The following officers of the association were elected for four years: President, Gen. J. T. Wilder of Tennessee; vice-president, Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama; secretary, Gen. Marcus J. Wright of Washington; treasurer, Gen. J. S. Fullerton of St. Louis.

MRS. HAMILTON CONVICTED.

Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment in the State Prison at Trenton, N. J.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Sept. 19.—The arguments of the counsel in the case against Mrs. Eva Hamilton for the atrocious assault upon Nurse Mary Donnelly were concluded this forenoon, and immediately upon the reassembling of court this afternoon Judge Reed began his charge to the jury. His charge was clearly against the prisoner. He set aside all the facts which it was said led up to the cutting. He instructed the jury to give her the benefit of any doubt as to the character of the crime. They might bring in a verdict of assault and battery if they thought her knife-thrust was not malicious, but if they viewed the matter from the standpoint that she reached around to stab the nurse then there was no reason why they should not return a verdict in accordance with the indictment.

The jury then filed out of the room and within a short time returned, bringing a verdict of guilty of atrocious assault.

The closing scenes of the trial were exceedingly dramatic. When word was sent to Mrs. Hamilton that the jury were out deliberating whether she was guilty or not, she excitedly paced her attic prison and frequently looked out of her window upon the court-house wherein the jury were balloting. It was precisely 3 o'clock when the jury announced that they had arrived at a verdict and filed into their respective seats. The court-room was crowded. A civil suit was pending before the court and the crowd waited impatiently for its conclusion.

At fifteen minutes past 3 o'clock Sheriff Johnson led in the defendant through the side door of the court house. Mrs. Hamilton looked pale and fatigued but walked with a firm demeanor through the narrow passage-way, and paid no attention to the scrutinizing gaze of the crowd on both sides of her. When brought within the railing she sank wearily into the arm chair, directly facing the jury. She was dressed the same as yesterday, except that the navy blue directoire was missing. When seated she nervously twisted her fingers, her hands being covered with pearl colored gloves. Her counsel took a position behind her and smiled at the jury as if expecting a victory, and whispered to his client who nodded her downcast head as if in approval. Her head was turned aside from the prosecuting attorney, who sat in close proximity. Within five minutes after the now thoroughly broken spirited woman faced the jury, the clerk of the court called the jury and its foreman's response in stentorian voice was: "We find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment."

Mrs. Hamilton gave a perceptible start and lifted her head for the first time, turning toward her counsel with an appealing glance and then toward the members of the jury, who looked her in the face. Then her head sank upon her breast, but she uttered no comment. Counselor Perry asked the court to poll the jury. As each one replied to the query of the clerk, "guilty," the scene became almost tragic, as the condemned woman apparently had not a friend in the court-room to offer her consolation, even her husband having gone away as unwilling to remain to witness her distress.

The jury took two ballots. The first resulted in a vote of 11 for conviction and 1 for acquittal. The man who voted for acquittal said he would agree to a verdict of guilty of assault and battery, but not for atrocious assault. Finding the other eleven men determined, he finally submitted to the will of the majority.

The silence of the court room was only broken by the rush of reporters to telegraph the verdict to the newspapers.

Judge Reed sternly said: "Evangeline Hamilton," then hesitated and after a moment's pause said, "stand up." The woman arose with an effort and faced the judge, Counselor Perry standing beside her. "You have been convicted of a grave charge, that of atrocious assault upon Mary Ann Donnelly, the extreme penalty for which is ten years. But there are extenuating circumstances in this case, and the sentence I am about to impose should be considered lenient in a case of conviction for atrocious assault. I sentence you to two years' confinement in the state prison at Trenton, and you shall stand committed until the costs of the case shall be paid."

Not by a movement or look did the condemned woman betray any emotion. She stood in a listening attitude while Counselor Perry advised her to bear up and be of good cheer. She resumed her seat and conversed with several reporters, who took advantage of the occasion to ply her with questions, until interfered with by Sheriff Johnson, whose policy it has been to prevent any communication between his prisoner and press representatives. Mrs. Hamilton condemned her husband's apparent desertion and made several remarks concerning his relationship with the nurse previous to the affray which has landed her in jail. She said the sentence was hard to bear. She was willing and apparently anxious to talk, but was led away by the sheriff. She looked pale but was not agitated. She entered the sheriff's residence through the front door and proceeded to her attic prison which had been furnished luxuriously by her infatuated husband when she was first incarcerated and before the full exposure of her past career and the deception practiced upon him had caused him to leave her to her fate.

Mrs. Hamilton will be taken to the state's prison next Saturday morning in company with half a dozen criminals convicted at this term of court. She will have to serve a twenty-months' term, providing she gets the usual allowance of two months per annum for good behavior. It is said that Mrs. Hamilton repeatedly solicited an interview with her husband while he was here about some personal matters, but he declined to go near her.

To the American Congress.

The meeting of the International American congress will be held in Washington on Oct. 2. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss and advise ways and means for building up trade and commerce between the countries of the two American continents. The governor Thursday appointed the following gentlemen of the state as delegates to this congress to represent Indiana. The Messers. Joseph D. Oliver, South Bend; John H. Bass, Fort Wayne; William Heilman, Evansville; James L. Evans, Noblesville; J. M. Garr, Richmond; N. T. DePauw, New Albany; M. S. Blish, Seymour; B. F. Masten, Lafayette; Hugh Hanna, Indianapolis; D. H. Rauch, Indianapolis; Adam Earle, Lafayette; Addison C. Remy, Indianapolis; P. A. Harris, Greencastle; W. H. Kidder, Terre Haute.

Bob Younger Buried.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—The remains of Bob Younger, who died in prison at Stillwater, Minn., were brought here last night by Miss Rita Younger and conveyed to-day to Lee's Summit, Mo., where Mrs. Belle Hall, a sister of the deceased, lives. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. A. B. Francisco of the presbyterian church. The interment took place in the cemetery where the mother of the Younger boys is buried.

Found Dying in a Ditch.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Eliza Marcus, an inmate of the Mahoning county infirmary at Canfield, O., left the institution two weeks ago. To-day she was found lying in a ditch near the infirmary in a dying condition, and soon expired. It is thought she had wandered in the woods two weeks before her discovery.

A Quadruple Reunion.

The annual brigade reunion of the 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th regiments will be held at Greencastle on Oct. 2. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Hanna is chairman, and J. H. Harris secretary of the association. A large meeting is anticipated.

More Delegates Selected.

Gov. Hovey yesterday appointed the following persons as delegates from Indiana to the convention of the Boys' and Girls' employment association, to be held Oct. 14, in Washington: E. W. Halford, J. G. Kingsbury, W. J. Richards, J. S. Jenckes, E. F. Ritter, H. A. Cleveland, Daniel Hill of Richmond, and Miss Mollie Hay. The committee was appointed on suggestion of Col. Hoagland.

UTAH ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

Their Annual Report To the Secretary of the Interior Now Ready.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Utah election commissioners were at work at the Leland hotel to-day on their annual report to the secretary of the interior. The full board was present, consisting of Chairman Col. G. L. Godfrey of Des Moines, ex-Lt.-Gov. Robertson of Fort Wayne, Judge A. B. Williams of Arkansas, ex-Senator Alvin Saunders of Omaha and Gen. John B. McClernand of Springfield. Gov. Robertson and Judge Williams, the sub-commiteee on the preparation of the report, were engaged all morning finishing their work. They completed the report this afternoon and submitted it to the committee for adoption or change. The report is a formidable document of forty pages of legal cap, not differing in length from the previous annual reports.

"Of course," said Gen. Robertson, "it would not be courtesy for me to talk of the subject matter, or even of the topics treated. In a general way the report will not differ greatly from those previously made by the committee. A great deal of it is formal, reciting facts well known if not historical. We are expected to cover the entire past year, and necessarily have to treat of many things officially that are well known at present."

It is understood that the report will reflect very largely Gov. Robertson's views. A subject that will be treated in the report is the recent Salt Lake City election, in which, owing to the peculiar municipal election regulations, the council members are compelled to secure election by a majority of the votes cast in the entire city. For this reason the gentile wards have not been able to secure representation. The committee, in accordance with statute provisions, appointed registrars and issued instructions to the election officers for the next election in February, and it is thought will recommend additional legislation.

It is understood that other recommendations may be made as follows: That many of the territorial and county officers and superintendents of the district schools be appointed by the president or governor; that the district courts be given greater powers of jurisdiction in cases of polygamy anywhere in the territory; exempting prosecutions for such offenses from the statute of limitations; that it be a penal offense for a woman to enter the polygamous relation, and extending the term of imprisonment for such offenses; depriving polygamists from entering and acquiring public lands; forbidding the immigration of those believing in polygamy, and the adoption of a law similar to what is known as the Idaho law, disfranchising persons who belong to an organization which teaches and upholds polygamy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Utah election commissioners who have been at work here since last Friday on their annual report to the secretary of the interior have practically completed their labors. A long conference was held this morning and a brief one this afternoon, after which the matter was placed in the hands of a typewriter. A last meeting will be held to-morrow morning to ratify the document, and the commission, with the exception of ex-Gov. Saunders, will leave for their homes in the afternoon. As Gov. Robinson in several interviews has announced radical personal views of reforms needed, it is accepted that the report is largely a reflection of these in which the commission has concurred.

OPENING THE GREAT FAIR.

The Grounds and Track in Excellent Condition and Exhibiters Well Pleased.

The state fair opened up auspiciously Monday. The weather was very fine and gave promise of continuing so for a few days. The number of exhibits is unquestionably larger than ever before. Of course, it is a long-established precedent to say that each succeeding fair excels all previous ones, but such a statement concerning the present exhibition appears to be fully justifiable, judging from the scenes at the fair grounds Monday. There is hardly a department that is not overcrowded, and, if succeeding years should bring increased exhibits, the main building would have to be enlarged to accommodate them. Both floors are completely filled, or will be when the exhibits are all in place, and old exhibiters were growling Monday at the manner in which their space had been cut down over previous years. The efforts of the state board to have exhibiters get their displays in early have been attended with more success than usual this year.

The quality of the exhibits is commensurate with the quantity, and visitors will be treated to very handsome displays in nearly every department on the grounds. The machinery occupies the open space on the east side, and is by far the largest exhibit ever seen here—probably one of the largest ever made. The live stock is in the old place, and the entries are large in number and excellent in quality. The cattle department especially has a great display, and the splendid exhibition of Holsteins is alone worth a visit to the grounds. There is the usual number of booths from which edibles and various articles of luxury are dispensed. The Y. S. C. E. has a booth, and the W. C. T. U. occupies the same cottage that it had last year, just east of the main building. Inside the latter the displays were not sufficiently arranged to make the exhibition appear to the best advantage. Some of them, however, were in place. The Model and When clothing stores are represented on the second floor, and both have original and excellent exhibits. The Model has the same display that it had at St. Louis last year. It represents a railway station, with the train approaching, the passengers waiting on the platform, and some nice scenery in the background. The When has a most ingenious and tasteful display—a model of the Brooklyn bridge, the piers and other portions of which are nothing more than articles of clothing.

WERE BOLD BURGLARS.

An Audacious Safe Robbery in Cincinnati—Five Hundred Dollars Stolen.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—One of the most audacious safe robberies ever perpetrated here was discovered at noon to-day. It was that of the safe in the office of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway company at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut-sts., nearly opposite the postoffice and the most public place in the city, day and night. A door on Walnut street was pried open for entrance and a big crowbar was used to pry off the combination after which cold chisels were used to cut the tumblers. The burglars got away with $500 and a few notes and left not a clew behind them.

The Law Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—In the case of Henry E. Barber, arrested for selling meat in this county, cattle not inspected on the hoof, and brought before the U. S. court on a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Nelson this morning rendered a decision deciding that the law is unconstitutional, as it interfered with commerce between the states. The prisoner was ordered discharged. Notice of an appeal to the supreme court was given.

Perished in the Flames.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 21.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, the residence of Michael Haupt, a well-to-do farmer, living about three miles from Spring Hill, in this county, was destroyed by fire, and his two sons, Conrad and Alvis, aged twenty-six and twenty-three years, perished in the flames. The other members of the family barely escaped with their lives.

Charged With Embezzlement.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—Carl R. Garling of Lancaster, O., a traveling salesmen for Fote, Reed & Co., of this city, was brought from his home by a constable and locked up in jail on a charge of embezzlement. He is charged with collecting and keeping over $1,500 of his employers' money.

Mr. Huston Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Treasurer Huston left Washington this afternoon for a week's visit to his home in Indiana on private business.

ALL JUMPED FROM THE CAR

AN ACCIDENT ON MISSION RIDGE.

A Train on the Electric Railroad Slips Down the Hill and Many Persons Are Injured, Among Whom Are Several Indiana People—Some May Die.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—A car on the electric railroad up Mission Ridge, slipped on the side of the hill, the track being covered with dew. The car was heavily loaded, and the passengers, at the bidding of the conductor, jumped off. The parties injured were all visitors in attendance on the re-union of Wilder's brigade. Following is a list of the injured:

MRS. MARY ADAMS, Casey, Ill., injured internally, probably fatal.

MRS. M. J. GARRISON, Casey, Ill., badly injured.

CAPT. OWEN WILEY, Casey, Ill., injured internally, badly hurt.

WILLIAM MUNFORD, Casey, Ill., head badly cut.

MRS. A. C. ADDISON, Casey, Ill., seriously bruised.

L. F. MILLER, Casey, Ill., face hurt.

WASH SANFORD, Casey, Ill., slightly injured.

MRS. D. B. MASSEY, Princeton, Ind., shoulder dislocated, ankle sprained.

SAMUEL A. REAVES, Princeton, Ind., internally injured.

MRS. S. A. REAVES, Princeton, Ind., knee and shoulder sprained.

J. H. CLARK, Owensville, Ind., ankle sprained.

MRS. J. H. CLARK, Owensville, Ind., shoulder and ankle sprained.

G. W. PARKER, Bunker Hill, Ill., slightly bruised.

W. P. APPLEGATE, Hazeldell, Ill., cut by barbed wire fence.

The injured were all brought to the city and the officials of the road are doing all in their power to relieve them. The track was reported in good condition to-night, and the accident occurred on the first trip up the ridge this morning. The railroad company is exonerated from all blame by the passengers on the cars who escaped uninjured.

WARNER MAY ACCEPT

If He Can Get His Wife To Consent and Arrange His Business.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Maj. William Warner of Kansas City arrived in St. Louis this morning. He did not object to being interviewed, but said he could not give an affirmative or negative reply to the query as to whether he would accept the office of pension commissioner.

"Do you mean you will not accept?"

"Most assuredly, I mean no such thing."

"Are you willing to say you will accept it?"

"I certainly am not. I do not know whether I will accept or decline. I am now on my way from Washington to Kansas City. To tell the honest truth, I don't know what I will do."

"What about the trouble between Secy. Noble and Tanner?"

"I know nothing of any such trouble. As far as I could see, everything was harmonious."

An intimate friend of Maj. Warner said: "There is no doubt whatever that Warner would like the office, and will take it if he can make satisfactory arrangements with his law partners in Kansas City and get his wife to consent."

DEER PARK, Md., Sept. 23.—It is rumored that President Harrison is considering the appointment of A. B. Campbell of Kansas as pension commissioner. Private Secy. Halford said to-night that the appointment might go over until the president went to Washington.

KILLED THEM BOTH.

Seely Hopkins Murders His Wife and His Mother-in-Law.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 22.—At Philipsburg, this county, to-day Seely Hopkins, aged twenty-five, shot and killed both his wife and mother-in-law, and then made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself. Hopkins has engaged in numerous quarrels with his wife during the past two or three months. Two weeks ago he left home, returning yesterday. They had another quarrel this morning in the course of which Hopkins pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot his wife dead. This occurred on the first floor of their home, and the frenzied man, after killing his wife, rushed to the third story, where his mother-in-law was, and shot her, too, killing her instantly. He then left the house and went to Neighbors' livery stable, where he attempted to kill himself, firing two shots at his head, but neither of them did much damage beyond ploughing a couple of grooves in the top of his skull. He confessed to killing his wife and mother. A letter was found upon him which shows that the probable motive for the crime was jealousy.

DITCHED BY SPREADING RAILS.

A Passenger Train Wrecked Near Wichita, Kas.—Several Persons Severely Injured.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 19.—The East-bound St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train was derailed near Leon, Butler county, yesterday, by the spreading of the rails. Three passenger coaches left the track while the train was going thirty miles an hour, and rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. The coaches were not well-filled, and thus the loss of life was not so great as it otherwise would have been.

R. M. BEMIS was instantly killed, being thrown through the roof of the car.

ISAAC DEAN of this city was fatally injured, having his breast crushed in by a car-timber.

MRS. MATZKA, also of this city, was fatally crushed by the weight of a car.

MRS. JOHN MITCHELL of Ft. Smith, Ark., had one arm and one leg broken.

MRS. R. A. HODGES of Arkansas City had an arm and several ribs broken, and may die.

R. L. LATHROP of Kansas City had his right leg broken in two places, and received internal injuries.

About ten more were slightly injured.

A PUBLISHING HOUSE FAILS.

The Mammoth Firm of Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago, Goes to the Wall.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The mammoth publishing house of Belford, Clarke & Co., which has a large establishment here and branches in New York and San Francisco, went to the wall to-day. This afternoon, judgments were entered against them in the circuit court for $29,-885 in favor of the First national bank, and for $13,000 in favor of S. Maxwell & Co. Attachments were issued, but shortly after the place was closed by the sheriff, and a receiver was appointed by Judge Shepard.

Lawyer Newman, attorney for several creditors and also for the receiver, said that in his opinion the assets of the company, consisting of stock, accounts, plates, cuts, dies, copyrights, etc., would amount to about $400,000 and the liabilities to about $350,000 or $400,000. Mr. Newman said the receiver would continue to issue *Belford's Monthly*, a magazine which the firm has been publishing for some time, which has a subscription list of over twenty-five thousand.

Enforcing the Game Law.

The farmers of Marion county are determined to enforce the game law this season and have clubbed together for that purpose. Road supervisors will arrest all persons found violating the law. They receive a five-dollar fee for each conviction.

The Auditor's Warrants.

The auditor of state yesterday drew warrants for $36,487.50, the interest on the temporary interest loan bonds and on the interest refunding bonds, which is due in New York on Oct. 1.